



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

The Philippines: To the End of the Commission Government. By CHARLES BURKE ELLIOTT. Indianapolis, The Bobbs-Merrill Company, 1917. 541 pp.

This book is a continuation of a volume entitled, *The Philippines: To the End of the Military Régime*. It gives an account of the instituting, by the United States, of a commission form of government in the Philippine Islands. The author, by drawing comparisons with the conditions which existed under Spanish control, endeavors to show the value of the work done since the American occupation: the introduction of new principles and ideals of life together with new methods of government. He shows that though the whole country has been changed as to law, order, education, rights of the people, and improved environment, the Filipinos are not Americanized; their fundamental character is not changed in the large. This is partly due to their isolation. Our policy in the Philippines is based on faith in the inherent capacity of the natives to govern themselves. Although the government is carried on as economically as possible we have tried to accomplish our end through the education of the natives and by introducing sanitary conditions and scientific methods of trade and agriculture, thus raising the standard of their civilization. Whether the United States has allowed itself to be hurried in its dealings with the Filipinos is a matter of diverse opinion among the officials working in the islands. Time alone can decide this question. The Jones Bill, the history of which is traced in detail, is the new law that organizes and regulates the relations between the United States and the Philippine Islands. By it, a new, although not different, form of government has been provided in which the Filipinos have a majority of members on the Commission Board and the local government is almost entirely in the hands of the natives. M. T. M.

The Danish West Indies Under Company Rule (1671-1754). By WALDEMAR WESTERGAARD. The Macmillan Company, New York, 1917. 359 pp.

The author, in this volume, gives a critical and elaborate history of the Danish West India Islands during the period from the time the Danish West India Company was organized in 1671 to 1754 when the islands were taken under the direct control of the King of Denmark. The work is based on the Danish royal archives, material which Dr. Westergaard is especially fitted to handle in an efficient manner. Besides being the son of Danish